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The China Mail.

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1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
SPECIAL 24 H.P. and 17 H.P.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No. 17,177.

號七月六年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1918.

午戊次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS,
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG
TEL. 616.



NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN NON-ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Colonial Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
14 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,**
WHICH ARE ISSUED THE CHARTER OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, Ltd.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1914.
£28,970,387.
I—Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds £3,877,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,667,590
Sinking Fund Account £28,230
£28,970,387
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity £2,411,593
Revenue Marine Department £37,239
Other Receipts £75,940
£5,339,228
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Bungalows,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season Ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compost order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

TANG YUK DESHINE successor of
the late HEN TING
16, D'ARCY STREET
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Occupation free

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.
Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.
SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. (Sundays 8 p.m.)
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION AND POWDER.

are certain cures for Prickly Heat.
Can be used either in conjunction or separately.
They will also be found invaluable for preventing and relieving
Sunburn, Freckles and all Skin Irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION PRICKLY HEAT POWDER
in Bottles at in Boxes at
50c. and \$1.00 \$1.00
PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
"HONGKONG DISPENSARY."
Telephone 16.

PRICKLY HEAT REMEDIES.

Victoria Prickly Heat Lotion.
The only Safe and Certain Cure.
50 cts. & \$1.00 per bottle.

Victoria Prickly Heat Powder.
Gives immediate relief.
50 cts. & \$1.00 per tin.

Talcum Powder, for Family use.
Lavender, Lilac Violet, Carnation.
1-lb. tins ... \$1.00.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

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Telephone 283.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
CHANDLER HUDSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS
ALLEN DEXY HARTLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES
TELEPHONE 482
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

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Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. CABLE LAY 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. 4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.
On Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.
—closed on April 11, 1913.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—
AGENTS:—
—TELEGRAPHIC ADP. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE—
—TAIKOO DOCKYARD—
—TELEPHONE NO. 212—

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SMART.

Gentlemen's

WHITE SHOES

also

BROWN & BLACK.

YEE SANG FAT CO.,

34, Queen's Road Central.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—

Mrs. BLAIR.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

DECLARATIONS BY ALLIED PREMIERS.

CONDITIONS OF A SOLID AND
JUST PEACE.

LONDON, June 5.

The Press Bureau states:—
The Prime Ministers of Great
Britain, France and Italy, at the
meeting at Versailles, agreed on the
following declarations:—

First, that the creation of a united
and independent Polish State with
free access to the sea constitutes one
of the conditions of a solid and just
peace and the rule of right in Europe.

Second, that they associate them-
selves with America in the expres-
sion of an earnest sympathy for the
nationalistic aspirations towards
freedom of the Czechoslovak and
Jugo-Slav peoples.

BATTLE FLUCTUATING.

FIGHTING FAVOURABLE
TO FRENCH.

LONDON, June 5.

The fluctuating character of the battle
was strikingly illustrated yesterday.
There was every reason to hope that the
enemy was held, but he made another
desperate effort between the Aisne and
the Ourcq apparently endeavouring to
outflank Villers Cotteret, which he failed
to capture. This area flanks
the Soissons-Paris road, and the enemy
pressure here is supported by fierce
attacks on the wings, especially in the
Champagne area, the villages on either
side of the Ourcq being scenes of the
hardest fighting.

The enemy has met with a measure
of success, but at excessive cost, and
experts consider the result of the fight-
ing to be favourable to the French, the
enemy failing to make any impression
on Villers Cotteret or Reims Forest.

The part played by the Americans
shows that the reserve the enemy
affected to despise is already effectively
in action.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT INACTIVE.

LONDON, June 5.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,
reporting on aviation, says:—

The sky was overcast and enemy
aircraft were inactive on Tuesday.
We brought down one machine
and drove down one.

We dropped 14 tons of bombs in
the day and at night.
There were no British losses.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, June 6.

A French communiqué states:—
Local attacks continued on the
evening of the 4th, and during the
night. On the northern edge of
Cherpoint Woods our machine-guns
stopped two attacks.

Other attempts in the region of
Atriches, east of Dominiere, and in
the direction of Corcy, also failed.
Infantry action, supported by
tanks, north of Corcy, enabled us to
improve our line on the edge of the
forest.

The Germans south of the Ourcq
directed violent attacks against
Chezy and south-east of it, which
we smashed, inflicting serious losses.
Artillery activity continued most
lively on the bank of the Aisne and
in the region of Rheims.

BRITISH REPULSE RAIDS.

MORE PRISONERS BROUGHT
BACK.

LONDON, June 5.

1.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

We successfully raided in the
neighbourhood of Lens and south-
ward of the La Bassée Canal, taking
a few prisoners.

We repulsed an attempted raid
south-westward of Morlancourt, cap-
turing some prisoners.

Hostile artillery was active during
the night, northward of the Scarpe
and the Lys rivers, also in the Mernis
and Ypres-Comines canal sectors.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
As a result of an attempted enemy
raid in the neighbourhood of Morlan-
court we took 21 prisoners.

A GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 6.

A wireless German official message
says:—
We blew back the enemy towards
Amblecourt and captured positions
to the north of Dominiere.

CRITICAL DAYS STILL AHEAD. SUPREME WAR COUNCIL'S SESSION.

LONDON, June 6.

The Press Bureau states:—
The Supreme War Council held
its sixth session under circumstances
of great gravity for the alliance of
free peoples. The German Govern-
ment, relieved of all pressure on the
Eastern Front by Russia's collapse,
have concentrated to gain a decision
in Europe before the United States
can bring its full strength effectively
to bear. The advantage of its strate-
gic position, and superior railway
facilities have enabled the enemy
Command to gain some initial suc-
cesses. It will undoubtedly renew
its attacks, and the Allied nations
may still be exposed to critical days.
The remainder of the message ap-
peared in last night's "China Mail."

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. S. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

SATURDAY,
the 8th June, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

LADIES' DRESS MATERIAL &c.
Comprising—
Lawn, Holland, White Drill, Figured Prints, Alpaca, Table Cloths, Serviettes, Towels, Sheets, Counterpanes, White and Coloured Blankets, Gent's and Lady's Handkerchiefs, White and Blue Serge.

Also
About 400 bottles French Perfume.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 4, 1918. 481

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

SATURDAY,
the 8th June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

1 double-barrelled hammerless
EJECTOR GUN, 30-bore by the
A. H. Fox Co.
1 six-shot repeating WINCHESTER
GUN, 30-bore.
(Both these Guns are practically new and have only been used once).
On view Now.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 4, 1918. 492

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 11th June, 1918, at 11 a.m. on the Premises of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., West Point.

188 Cases RUBBER
more or less damaged.
Inspecting orders may be obtained from the Undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 27, 1918. 488

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned), on

TUESDAY,
the 11th June, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK
TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, &c., &c.,
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.**
As follows:—
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Bedstead, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkosans and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.
NEW TYPEWRITER (Reliance).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 6, 1918. 503

AUCTIONS.

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the REGISTRAR, SUPREME COURT, to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 8th June, 1918, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDRY AND PERSONAL EFFECTS
of Mrs. ROBERTSON (deceased).
Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 6, 1918. 504

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 10th June, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 9, Middle Road, Kowloon, (Ground Floor).

**THE SUNDAY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,**
&c., &c., &c.
therein contained.
Including—
ELECTRIC FITTINGS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of Sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 4, 1918. 493

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY,** the 10th day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **GRASSY LAND** at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.		Boundary Measurements.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Acres.			
Locality.	Lot No.	N.	S.	E.	W.			
At the intersection of the Victoria Road and the Kowloon Road.	100	40'	60'	118'	118'	4,770	50	1.1

(488)

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.
PEARL THREAD NECKLACE.
Apply from 12 to 3 p.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Room 68, King Edward Hotel.

FOR SALE.
"GALESEND" 103 THE PEAK.
6 Rooms.
Apply C. H. GALE,
P. W. D.
Hongkong, Mar. 28, 1918. 277

BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINSEI).
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... " 20,000,000
Reserve Fund ... " 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo and Yokohama.
FORMOSA—Ako, Gikan, Kagi, Kanyue, Kienlo, Matsuo, Pusan, Shichiku, Takchu, Taiwan, Takow, Tamsui.
CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Fochow, Hankow, Kiangsu, Shanghai, Swatow.
OTHERS—Batavia, Bombay, Hongkong, London, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang and New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Paris Bank.
The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America and elsewhere.
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH:
3, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 330

SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondents).

Edinburgh, April 13.

BELMONT CASTLE PRESENTED TO DUNDEE.

Mrs. G. Marryat has presented Belmont Castle and estate to the City of Dundee. In a letter to Lord Provost Sir William Don, Mrs. Marryat says that, "in view of the great needs of the war," she offers the Castle and estate in "memory of my brother, Sir James Caird, and of my husband, Colonel Marryat, late of the Manchester Regiment." She desires "the Castle to be used by disabled soldiers," and as soon as that purpose has been served, to be used by Dundee in such ways as may commend themselves to the City Council; but she recommends that the Castle "be a home of rest," a quantity of useful furniture will be left in the Castle.

Belmont Castle was erected in the middle of the 18th century by the Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie, the Lord Privy Seal for Scotland; and in 1885 it became the property of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Sir Henry spent lavishly on its adornment, and its amenities were greatly improved. A tall, solidly built column, 30 feet in height and 5 feet in diameter, stands due south of the Castle, from an apartment in which, known as the "Meredian Room," the sun's daily meridian can be correctly ascertained. Some time after the death of Sir Henry, the Castle and estate, the latter extending to about 1,000 acres, were purchased for £55,000 by Sir James Caird, Bart. It is estimated that Sir James Caird gave away nearly a quarter of a million, and one of his latest gifts was £100,000 for the erection of a City Hall for Dundee. This hall is being built, though its completion will be greatly delayed owing to the war.

GIFT TO THE NATION.

Mr. John Brown of Redhall, Kincardineshire, the well-known Aberdeen trawler-owner, has presented the estate of Gariochford and Lennashaw to the Government for the purpose of a settlement for discharged sailors and soldiers. The estate, which is situated partly in Aberdeenshire and partly in Banffshire, about seven miles from Turiff and five miles from Rothiemoriston Station, both on the Great North of Scotland Railway, extends to 710 acres; of which 657 are arable, and the total rental is £184. There are eight holdings on the estate at present; but the property could, and no doubt will, be graded into many more. There is an excellent water supply, and considerable sums of money were expended lately in improvements.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETIES AND THE WAR.
The Secretary of the St. Andrew's Society intimates that he has received from the St. Andrew's Society of Hankow, £500; St. Andrew's Society of Selangor, Malay Peninsula, £100; St. Andrew's Society of Hongkong (Heather Day), £4,500 (through the Lord Provost of Edinburgh); from the St. Andrew's Society of Fessenden and the West Coast of British North Borneo, £100; and from St. Andrew's Societies of the River Plate, Buenos Ayres, Tokyo and Yokohama, £200; Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A.; Antofagasto, Chile; Rio de Janeiro; and Concepcion, Chile—all the sums being sent to Scottish Branch of the Red Cross.

WAR WEAPONS WEEK.

It was estimated that Scotland might raise £10,000,000 by a War Weapons Week; but the sum actually obtained is £18,000,000, and this total will be largely exceeded when the full figures are received. Glasgow has subscribed some £3,000,000, Edinburgh £2,315,000, Paisley £630,000, Aberdeen £418,000, Dundee £381,000, Leith £352,000, and Greenock £342,000. The remarkable feature, apart from the efforts of the large towns, was the response of the small burghs and rural districts to which the appeals of the Tanks campaign scarcely penetrated. The island of Strona, in the Pentlands Firth, for example, with 285 inhabitants, invested £1,480, and the fishing villages on the Moray Firth made a particularly fine subscription. Portleath, sent in £20 per head of population. Coldstream aimed at £5,000 and raised more than £10,000, and Newburgh, in Fifeshire, exceeded expectations in a similar ratio.

BURNS RELICS FOR DUMFRIES.

Within one of the upper rooms of the detached house that he occupied in Burns Street—the "Mill Vennel"—of his day—there is exhibited a collection of relics of Robert Burns

which attracts much attention from visitors to the Royal Burns of Dumfries. Most of the articles are the property of the local Burns Club, but eight of the most valuable items have till now been held only on loan from ex-Provost James Lennox, who died in November last. These eight items have now also become the property of the Club, Sir J. M. Barrie having privately purchased ex-Provost Lennox's collection and presented them to Dumfries. Sir James, after he left school at "Thurms," attended Dumfries Academy, at which also some of Burns' sons were educated. "The city by the banks of Nith" has therefore a warm corner in Sir James' heart, and on learning that the Secretary of the Dumfries Burns Club had been able to bring the negotiations for the relics to a successful conclusion, he wrote:—"Best wishes to the members of the Club, and may it always flourish." The collection includes four documents wholly in the holograph of Burns, three volumes from his library, and one of his Masonic aprons.

A QUEBEC BLEND.

A Canadian Scot has some interesting things to say about the anti-conscription party in Quebec. According to him it is not composed entirely of the old French element which, since the days of the British conquest, has been consistently "agin the Government," but also of the descendants of Jacobite and other settlers from Scotland. Many of the Highland soldiers who climbed the Rock and helped to rout the French settled in the district and intermarried with the French families. He states that he knows of not a few families in Quebec with Highland names like Fraser and McDonald, who speak Gaelic and French, and know very little English. "Their French is not the Parisian dialect, and Frenchmen from the homeland find it difficult to understand it, as it is sprinkled freely with idioms and loan words from Gaelic and English. The younger generation of the mingled folks have inherited old-world prejudices and antipathies, and are not moved either by loyalty to France or Scotland. Their politics is peculiarly Canadian; one cannot compare them to any other party in any other country."

ARMSING.

Out here in Flanders
Yesterday, I heard,
As the day was breaking,
The song of a bird.
The song of a blackbird
Piping sweet and clear,
Out here in Flanders
Where every day's a year.
Where every day's a year,
A year on leaden feet,
I hear a blackbird singing
Clear and sweet.
Clear and sweet
In the cool spring air;
It took me back to Arisaig,
Oh God, to be there!

H.S.R., in Glasgow News.

ENGAGEMENT.

An engagement is announced between (Temp.) Lieut.-Col. George Pritchard Taylor, D.S.O., M.C., R.A.M.C., second son of Dr. Van Someren Taylor, Fochow, China, and May, youngest daughter of the late James Bisset, F.R.S.E., F.R.S.E., Yokohama, Japan, and Mrs. Bisset, The Homelock, Burntisland.

MARRIAGE.

The marriage has taken place at the English Church, Berne, between Harold Blakenay, a private of the Canadian Infantry, who is interned there, and Aileen Clifflin, elder daughter of the late Mr. William Macbean, of Singapore, and grand-daughter of the late Right Rev. Robert Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross, Scottish Prelate. Private Blakenay is a younger son of Major-General H. B. Blakenay.

The marriage of Captain J. F. H. Houldsworth, Gordon, eldest son of Captain and Mrs. Hamilton Houldsworth, of Coltness, Lanarkshire, took place at The Hague, where the bridegroom is interned. The bride was Winifred Smith, eldest daughter of Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Abel Henry Smith of Woodhall Park, Herts, and niece of Lord Lurgan. The ceremony was witnessed with interest and sympathy by a large number of friendly Dutch citizens, and a bright note was introduced by the presence of pipers from the bridegroom's regiment.

WHO'S WHO IN THE CASUALTIES.

Lieut. Arthur Holmes Gallie, Yeomanry (reported missing), who was attached to the Essex Regiment, is a son of Mr. Edward Gallie, 7, Westbourne Terrace, Glasgow. He was educated at Glasgow Academy, St. Salvador's College at St. Andrews, and Fettes College. For seven years prior to the outbreak of the war he was in Java. He obtained his commission in the spring of 1915.

Lieut. James Douglas Gibson, R.E. (killed), was the younger son of the Rev. J. Campbell Gibson, D.D., of Glasgow, China, and of

Kirman, Bourslen. He was educated at Glasgow Academy, and served his apprenticeship as a civil engineer with Messrs. Wairren & Stewart, Glasgow, and was A.M.I.Mech.C.E. He enlisted in the spring of 1915, and obtained his commission in the autumn of the same year.

Captain William Hutchinson, Royal Scots Fusiliers (killed), was the youngest son of Dr. John Hutchinson, Rector Emeritus of Glasgow High School, and was A.M.I.Mech.C.E. He enlisted in the spring of 1915, and obtained his commission in the autumn of the same year.

Sec. Lieut. John Bain Boyd, Gordon Highlanders (killed), was the second son of the late Rev. B. M. Boyd, U.F. Church, Glenelvie, and of Mrs. Boyd, 57, Blenheim Place, Aberdeen. After studying at Gordon's College, Aberdeen, he followed a business career in Shanghai with the Standard Oil Company, and came home two years ago to join the Gordons as a private. After being invalided home wounded, he qualified for his commission. He returned to the front at the beginning of this year. He was 36 years of age.

The Hon. Ralph Gerard Alexander Hamilton, Master of Belhaven (killed), was the only son of the present Baron. He had been a Lieut.-Col. in the R.F.A. since 1917, previously serving in the Grenadier Guards and 3rd Hussars. He was married to the eldest daughter of the Earl of Dundonald.

Lieut. J. S. Stephen (killed) was the only son of Lady Marshall and the late J. S. Stephen, Edinburgh and Elgin, and step-son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Marshall, now commanding the Forces in Mesopotamia. He was gazetted to the Lanciers in 1915.

Captain James O. G. Stuart, Black Watch (killed), was the son of Mr. Robert Stuart, Inspector of Poor for the parish of Arbuthnot and St. Vigeans. At the outbreak of the war he was on the staff of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and a private in the London Scottish. He was one of the first draft of the regiment to go to the front. About two-and-a-half years ago he received his commission in the Black Watch, and for gallantry on 31st July last he was awarded the Military Cross.

At Heathfield, Hadley Road, New Barnet, on the morning of Easter Sunday, Amelia Hudson Broomhall, in her 83rd year, wife of the late Benjamin Broomhall, Secretary of the China Inland Mission, and sister of the late Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, founder of that mission.

George Rogers MacDougall, Boume-mouth, a native of Scotland, has left £148,000, and made a number of bequests to Scottish charities and institutions.

Miss Helen Martin Murray, formerly of Edinburgh, lately of Melbourne, has left £68,000 to the Managers of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary for a "George and Agnes Murray Home" for wounded and invalid soldiers and sailors, afterwards to be used as a convalescent home for the Infirmary.

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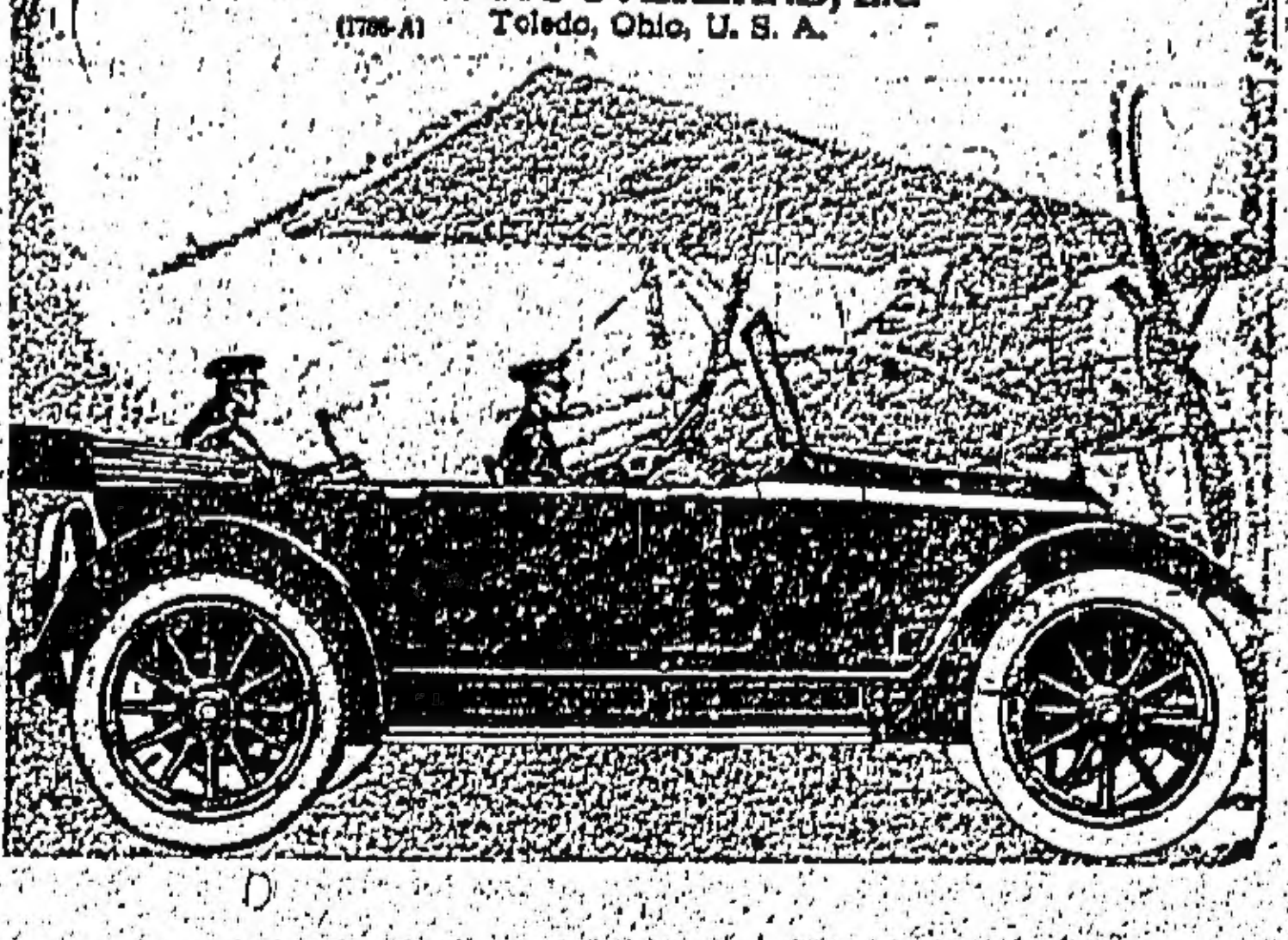
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Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912. **WONG PING WA, Manager**

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GENERAL ROBERTSON'S APPOINTMENT.

C. IN C. OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 5.
The Press Bureau states that as a temporary measure General Sir William Robertson has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Great Britain.

FRENCH PREMIER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

ALMOST CAPTURED BY UHLANS.

LONDON, May 31 (Delayed).

The Times Correspondent at Paris states that M. Clemenceau has just returned from the Front, where he had a narrow escape. He had just left a certain point, where he had been surveying the positions with a General, when a patrol of Uhlans dashed up. The General was killed and a number of the escort captured.

BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS BUILT IN MAY.

SATISFACTORY OUTPUT CREDIT TO WHOLE INDUSTRY.

LONDON, June 5.

The Admiralty announces that 197,274 tons of merchantmen were completed during May, as compared with 111,533 tons in April.

Lord Pirrie, the Controller of Shipbuilding, comments that the satisfactory output is a great credit to the whole industry, especially to the firms engaged in fitting out the vessels. Efforts to reduce the period between the launching and completion of merchantmen have produced satisfactory results.

The average time of fitting out is considerably reduced. For example, a 5,000-ton steamer was completed 19 days after she was launched. The acceleration of fitting out has increased the output in May, but the output should be gauged over an extended period, and not on the results of any one month.

AMERICA'S SHIPBUILDING ZEAL.

NEW YORK, May 31 (Delayed).

The zeal to expedite shipbuilding is illustrated by two launchings at Port Newark which show a new departure in steel ship construction. The vessels are made entirely of plates of shapes hitherto used in the construction of buildings and bridges.

A hundred and fifty ships of this type have been ordered, and as all the parts are standardised, it is expected that two or three vessels weekly will be produced by this yard.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

DECISION NOT TO RECEIVE PRESENTS.

LONDON, May 31 (Delayed).

Great interest is being taken in the forthcoming celebration of the Silver Wedding of their Majesties the King and Queen, which is the first such celebration in the case of the reigning Sovereign since King George III.

Their Majesties, desiring that money should not be diverted from war purposes, have decided to accept only one personal present, namely, that from the citizens of London, but no ban is placed on celebrations which do not involve personal gifts.

For example, Newfoundland is giving 6,000 pairs of socks to Her Majesty the Queen to be sent to the troops or to be used otherwise at Her Majesty's discretion.

EMIGRATION TO THE DOMINIONS.

BILL IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 31 (Delayed).

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. A. S. Howins, moving the second reading of the Emigration Bill, based on the recommendations of the Dominions Royal Commission and the Empire Settlement Committee, said it established a Central Emigration Authority of 17 or 18 members, including the High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and a limited number of unofficial members, some of whom were ladies. Advice and financial assistance would be given to emigrants. There would also be administrative control of passage brokers, passage brokers' agents and those engaged in selling passages to intending emigrants. Mr. Howins predicted that the Bill would enable the Mother Country and the Dominions to co-operate for the best possible use of the man-power of the Empire after the war.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL MEETING.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS.

LONDON, May 6.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Lord Milner, Sir A. Weir, and Sir A. Wilson have returned from France, after attending the Supreme War Council.

GENERAL SMUTS ON GERMANY'S AIMS.

AFRICAN COLONIES AS NEW WAR BASES.

POLICY OF WORLD DOMINATION.

General Smuts delivered an address to the Royal Geographical Society, in which he described at some length the campaign in East Africa in order to give his audience some idea of the character of the country.

Until science solved the problem of tropical diseases, East and Central Africa, he said, must not be looked upon as an area for white colonisation—perhaps they would never be a white man's country in any real sense. It was clear from their practice in East Africa that the Germans had decided to develop the country, not as an ordinary colony, but as a tropical possession for the cultivation of tropical raw materials. The Germans systematically discouraged white settlement, and realised, perhaps better than most people, that the value of tropical Africa lay, not in any openings for white colonisation, but in a plantation system, where white capital and black labour collaborated in order to establish an entirely different order of things. Harsh as the German system was, he was not prepared to deny that it was perhaps the most scientific one, and that in the long run it was, perhaps, the more probable form of exploiting the tremendous natural resources of the tropics.

Pointing out the change in the geographical position and to the fact that America, under the impetus of this war, had become a world power, the European arena—where by continental importance, would henceforth, it felt as a determining factor—the General contrasted the "German and British points of view of colonial and world politics." German colonial aims, he said, were really not colonial, but were entirely dominated by far-reaching conceptions of world-politics. Not colonies, but military power and strategic positions for exercising world power in future were her real aims.

GERMAN SUBMARINE BASES.

Her ultimate objective in Africa was the establishment of a great Central African Empire, comprising not only her colonies before the war, but also all the English, French, Belgian, and Portuguese possessions south of the Sahara and Lake Chad, and north of the Zambesi River in South Africa. Towards this objective Germany was steadily marching even before the war broke out, and she claimed that her lost African colonies should be returned to her at the end of the war as a starting point from which to resume the interrupted march; or, rather, as appeared from Count Hertling's recent announcement, Germany claimed a re-allocation of the world's colonies so that she might have a share commensurate to her world position.

This Central African block, she maps of which were now in course of preparation at the Colonial Office in Berlin, was not only in the first place to supply the economic requirements and raw materials of German industry, but in the second and far more important place, to become the recruiting ground for vast native armies, while the natural harbours on the Atlantic and Indian Oceans would supply the naval and submarine bases from which both oceanic and American sea power would be brought to naught. The native armies would be useful in the next great war, to which the German General Staff were already devoting serious attention, as appeared from the recently published book of General von Fritzsche, the Deputy Chief of the German General Staff, "Deductions of the World War."

The unqualified levies of the Union of South Africa would go down before these German-trained armies of Africa, who would also be able to deal with North Africa and Egypt without the defection of any white troops from Germany. In addition, they would have a great army planted on the flank of Asia, whose forces could be felt throughout the Middle East as far as Persia, and who knew how much further!

THREAT TO CIVILIZATION. This, said General Smuts, was the grandiose scheme. It was no mere fanciful picture, but was based on the writings of great German publicists, professors, and high Colonial authorities. Chapter and verse could be given in the fullest detail for every feature of the scheme.

Having quoted excerpts from Dr. Solf (German Colonial Secretary), Professor Delbruck, Franz Kolbe, and Emil Zimmermann, he declared that when Germany looked at colonies they did not mean colonies in the old sense, but fresh points of departure for that last of military dominion which, even in its providential confinement to Central Europe, was to-day threatening the whole fabric of civilization. British policy had been on the whole beneficial to the natives in their gradual civilization. British policy was inherently pacific and defensive. The British Empire worked only for peace and security—internal peace and security for its external communications. "It cannot allow," said General Smuts, "return of conditions which mean the militarisation of the natives and their employment in schemes of world power."

SEA AND AIR POWER. "It cannot allow naval and submarine bases to be organised on both sides of the African coast to the endangerment of these communications of the Empire and the peace of the world; and it must insist upon the maintenance of conditions which will guarantee through land communications for its territories from one end of the Continent to the other."

General Smuts remarked on the proved vulnerability of sea power and the development of aerial navigation, and urged that all considerations pointed to the necessity of exercising a wise forethought for the future and for securing the communications of the Empire by every legitimate means. So long as there was no real change of heart in Germany and no final and irrevocable break with militarism, the law of self preservation should be considered paramount, and no fresh extension of Prussian militarism to other continents and seas should be tolerated, and the conquered German colonies should only be regarded as guarantees for the security of the future peace of the world. This opinion would, he was sure, be shared by the young nations who formed the dominions of the British Empire. To their efforts was largely due the destruction of the German Colonial Empire, and they ought not to be asked to consent to the restoration to a militant Germany of fresh footholds for militarism in the Southern hemisphere.

THE ALIEN IN ENGLAND.

ALIEN BUSINESS GRABBER.

A note writer in the London Daily Express makes the following comments:—

Among business men in the City of London there is a very strong feeling which the Government can hardly afford to ignore in drafting the new Military Service Bill. The object of the Military age to 50 will be followed by the calling up of considerable numbers of British business men, both principals and staff. But the alien principal cannot be touched, and in many cases he has cunningly managed to get together an alien staff. The result is that he is fast collaring the business of his British rivals and enriching himself at a great pace.

I hear of large fortunes which have recently been made in this way by alien shipping brokers and other alien gentry with offices in Leadenhall-street, Fenchurch-street, and other parts of the Metropolis. Now, what British business man tell me is that these people should be given the option either of military service, or of work of national importance, or of being returned to the countries of their origin. There will be keen disappointment if the Government does not take decided steps to protect our own nationals.

THE ALIEN CHILD.

There is also another point on which public feeling is irritated against the Government. For years past a high proportion of the scholarships offered by the London County Council have gone to Polish and Russian children. It will be remembered that the son of an East End Pole was some years back senior Wrangler of Cambridge. The number of Polish and Russian names in the current lists of recommendations for L.C.C. scholarships is more marked than ever, a school manager informs me.

One has a wish to be vindictive against these children, but some of the school authorities here cannot forget that their foreign parents and kindfolk belong to the same class as the aliens, who while prepared to take the advantages of British citizenship, have absolutely refused to perform honestly any of the obligations of the citizenship. Further than this, they are of the same kind as the people who in Russia have been foremost in betraying the sacred cause for which England, France, and America are pouring out their blood. Then why should we pay for the education of their children to the exclusion of our own?

"QUEUE HABIT" A HEALTHY ONE.

ONE.

A good word for the food queues at last! A high medical authority has just given it as his opinion that the early morning "queue habit" is having quite a beneficial effect on the health of some classes of the community. "Women who used to spend half the morning in bed, then sit indoors poring over the morning paper or the latest novel, are now up with the proverbial lark and are in the fresh air before it has become heavily drenched," says the *Daily Chronicle*. "A wait in the queue may be beneficial on a fine spring-like morning, but would it be so exhilarating standing in a couple of inches of snow to wait for half a pound of marmalade?"

In any case the place of the women in the "queue" is a saving. They stand in a queue for an hour or two, often with an infant in arms, on the off chance of procuring supplies, a task quite beyond the patient endurance of the average man. Yet many of our brave women deal with the queue as something more than stoicism. Outside South London butchers' the laughter and scowl of the waiting crowd brought the proprietor from his drowsy. Opening the shop-door just wide enough to survey the merry party, he exclaimed: "Now, then, you ladies, not so much chinwag. This ain't a mothers' meeting."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.).

COMMEMORATION.

P. C. 813 Remedios is commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police for the smart arrest of a snatcher in Cleverly Street on the 20th May, 1918.

POLICE SCHOOL.

All ranks below the rank of Inspector are required to pass (not merely attend) an examination on Police Duties and Conduct as laid down in "The Pocket Policeman."

Members (except those on duty) will attend as indicated below. Uniform optional. The examination will take place at Headquarters Club at 6.45 p.m. sharp every evening.

Monday, June 17th—Water Police and Mounted Police.

Tuesday, June 18th—No. 2 Platoon.

Wednesday, June 19th—No. 1 Platoon (except Water Police).

Thursday, June 20th—No. 3 Platoon.

Friday, June 21st—No. 7 Platoon.

Inspectors of Units are required to be in attendance in uniform with their respective units.

Dates for other Units than above will be published.

ADJUTANT.

The attention of rifleman (i.e. men who have passed Part I of the last Musketry Course) is drawn to Departmental Order 113.

ACCIDENT.

The rank of Sergeant Accountant is abolished. The officer in charge of accounts will in future be known as the Police Reserve Accountant, and will rank as an Inspector.

By Order, T. F. HODGKIN, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic, or pain in the stomach, when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CONSCRIPTION AT HOME.

HOW THE HARSHIPS OF CONSCRIPTED MEN ARE RELIEVED.

H.E. the Governor read at the Legislative Council yesterday a memorandum prepared by a Sergeant of the 23th Middlesex to show how the question of allowances was dealt with at Home:—

The Civil Liabilities Committee was instituted by the Home Government to relieve financial hardships of the married men and did not concern the single men except in very special cases. The chief object of the scheme was to keep a roof above the heads of a man's wife and children. Consideration was given to rent, insurance premiums, endowments, rates, purchase by periodical payments of property and furniture. Grants were made up to £104 per annum (paid quarterly). In the first place, applicants had to obtain a 4-page foolscap form from their local Post Office and fill in the information asked for, and then forward to the barrister appointed for the particular county. At a later date the applicant was required to interview the barrister and supply documents as proof of correctness of statements made, i.e., Income-Tax receipts, receipt for rent, insurance, etc. If satisfactory, the barrister recommended that a grant be made, with the Committee's approval. Grants were not to enable one "carry on" and save as well, but just to cover absolute necessities. For instance, in the case of a man with a wife and three children earning £2 per week. On his becoming a soldier, the wife would receive £1 7s per week and the husband 3s. 6d., his food and clothing. In cash alone this is only 9s. 6d. less than his pre-war income, and he himself is clothed and fed by the Government. Obviously this man cannot claim financial hardship, and therefore does not come within the scope of the C.L.C. As an illustration of when a grant is made, I will instance my own case. As a commercial traveller, I was, previous to the war, in receipt of £240, but owing to the war my salary fell to £186 per annum. With a wife and one child the Government Separation Allowance of £11s. was insufficient to keep my home running during my absence while a soldier. I made application to the C.L.C. as follows:—

	Per annum.
Rent and Rates.....	£38
Insurance Premium.....	5
Housekeeping and Clothing.....	88
Expenses (self).....	30
For "Rainy Day".....	25
Total.....	£186

On enlisting I naturally had to delete the "Rainy Day"..... 25

Expenses (self)..... 30

Own share housekeeping expenses..... 33 8s

+ £95 required by wife to "carry on"..... £138

Separation allowance at £11s. per week..... 54 3s 5d

*** amount claimed and allowed in my own case..... £43**

HIS EXCELLENCY added:—

I read that to show you the sort of circumstances at Home and how they are dealt with. Here it is proposed to make a minimum grant of the sum mentioned in the telegram and any additional grant that may be decided upon in a special case put forward by the Tribunal. These cases, as at present advised, I shall transfer to the Treasurer to examine and inquire into and to come to some decision as to the total sum required. I hope, gentlemen, this statement will prove satisfactory.

BRITISH SUPPLANTING GERMAN GOODS.

The best proof that the British manufacturers have awakened to the necessity for taking prompt measures to oust German goods from this country, says a New York paper, was to be seen in the Industrial Fair which has just been ended. It was the fourth exhibition of the kind since the beginning of the war and each one has shown a marked advance both in the quality of the goods and in the scope of the articles manufactured.

One of the most important manufactures which have sprung up since the war began is that of chemical glass and porcelain for medical and scientific purposes. For these articles Britain had formerly to rely entirely on the enemy countries, but now the British Chemical Manufacturers' Association, Ltd., is able to meet all demands for national purposes.

The glassware used for the chemical laboratory is fully equal to that which is turned out in such quantities at Jena, and although the porcelain is not quite up to the quality of the best article, it is excellent and very little inferior.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Mr. Winslow's report on the working of the British section of the Kowloon-Canton railway in 1917 says passenger traffic last year remained steady, the receipts being £119,397.09 or £470.17 less than the previous year, while the Local Goods Traffic has increased from £7,706.81 to £9,858.88 and the Sundry Receipts amounted to £4,096.53 more than in 1916, which is due to the inclusion of rents collected in respect of reclaimed land let at Hingham and to wharfage fees.

Through and Joint Sectional Coaching Traffic Receipts show a marked increase of £41,763.98. This improvement is due to a great extent to the increase in certain Joint Sectional fares from May 1st and also to a great number of passengers travelling than in 1916.

The condition of the Goods Traffic has improved, the receipts being £33,770.69 as against £18,407.50 for the previous year.

The Gross Receipts for the year were £438,246.46 as against £366,215.67 for 1916, an increase of £62,030.79. The balance after paying working expenses stands at £90,814.88 or £21,250.95 more than the previous year.

The results of the past 6 years are as follows:—

	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Receipts
1912	\$1,440,000	\$2,070,000	\$4,290,000
1913	\$1,440,000	\$2,070,000	\$4,290,000
1914	\$1,440,000	\$2,070,000	\$4,290,000
1915	\$1,440,000	\$2,070,000	\$4,290,000
1916	\$1,440,000	\$2,070,000	\$4,290,000
1917	\$1,440,000	\$2,070,000	\$4,290,000

GOVERNMENT NURSERIES AND AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

The following are the Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department (Mr. W. J. Tutchter):—

Various vegetables were grown in the Fanling garden as object lessons to the Chinese.

Onions were again a great success and there were several demands for seeds last autumn but unfortunately none were obtainable from Tenerife owing to the export of them being prohibited. The keeping quality of the onions grown at Fanling was very good. They were taken up from the ground in April and they remained in excellent condition until September.

It is very interesting to be able to report that 350 cases of tea from the Lead Mine Pass plantation were shipped to Australia and that good prices were obtained for it.

At the request of the Director of the Imperial Institute, seeds of *Memecylon Fordii* and *Memecylon montana* were sent to Ceylon and India. These are the first seeds which the Chinese wood oil obtained. The Assistant Director, Royal Gardens, Kew, wrote for information as to the source of seeds of *Strychnos Nuxvomica* sold in the Colony.

In investigating the matter I found that the seeds were obtained from India, also that seeds of another plant, *Memecylon cochinchinensis*, were sold locally as *Strychnos Nuxvomica* seeds. The *Memecylon*, as its specific name implies, is a native of Cochinchina, and the seeds of this plant, sold in Hongkong are obtained from that place. This plant is also found in the New Territories. Seeds of the *Memecylon* have been sent to Kew for analysis.

Strychnos amabilis, a native of Hongkong and the New Territories, produces seeds very similar in outward appearance to those of *Strychnos Nuxvomica* except that they are smaller, and as these are sometimes sold locally for the same purpose, a loss of *Strychnos Nuxvomica* quantity has also been forwarded to Kew for analysis.

About 35,000 pine tree seedlings were raised in the Ping Kung nursery and about 8,000 in the Beacon Hill nursery for planting out in 1918.

The first rice crop was poor but the second was up to the average.

The Liechi and peanut crops were fair.

HEALTH PROBLEMS IN FRANCE ACUTE.

That the people of France are even now suffering from indomitable spirit of the reconstruction and rehabilitation of their country, although the war is raging within their very doors, was the statement of Dr. James Alexander Miller, of the Rockefeller Foundation, addressing a large meeting of Red Cross workers in New York. Dr. Miller recently returned from France, where he went as a member of a mission to deal with social and health conditions.

"The situation in France is particularly acute, so far as tuberculosis is concerned," said Dr. Miller. "There is much more tuberculosis there than in America, yet the distribution of the disease leads us to hope for better things."

"It is especially bad in the large cities like Paris, where from twenty-two to twenty-four per cent. of all the deaths are due to this disease. Reports of tuberculosis in the Army are exaggerated. They have been estimated as high as two hundred thousand, but the real number of fact the total number of cases among the soldiers amounts to only 30,000."

FOREST SKYSCRAPERS.

The tallest of California's "big trees" 718 feet in height, but among the great gum trees of Australia many specimens are more than 400 feet in height, and one, which was felled in south-east Australia, measured 471 feet—the tallest tree on record. Gum trees grow very rapidly—Popular Science Monthly.

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NATION MUST LEARN TO PROFIT BY WAR LESSONS.

CHANCELLOR OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY ON SITUATION.

Practical methods of profiting by the lessons of the war, as well as courses in applied democracy, are recommended by Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of the New York University, in his annual report.

Incidentally, the chancellor praises the lessons of the war, as well as courses in applied democracy, are recommended by Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of the New York University, in his annual report.

The chief note of the new age is that of democracy," he said. "The first concern of universities, after the supreme crisis of this war, must be to know the meaning of democracy down to its ultimate foundations and interpret and expound that meaning. This in itself is a problem of majestic proportions. Then follows the second requirement, that universities must become a first line agency for the realization of democracy. This second part of the programme will not wait for the first."

The chancellor emphasizes the importance of wide development of the School of Applied Sciences, to raise funds for which an energetic campaign is to be launched by the university and its alumni next month.

"The effort which a group of the alumni of the school is now making to improve its housing and add to its endowment," Dr. Brown continues, "presents a strong appeal for encouragement and support. What is sought is a main building to cost approximately \$350,000 with equipment to the value of \$100,000 and an immediate addition of \$50,000 to its endowment."

SCHOOL WELL REPRESENTED. One fourth of the teaching force of this school has already entered the war service of our government, 40 per cent. of the graduates of the last seven years.

have done the same, while over sixty of its undergraduates are now in different branches of the service. Even so, this school is daily responding to new calls from the Federal government, and is rendering service with promptness and efficiency.

Dr. Brown called attention to the remarkable strides that have been made in aviation, motor vehicles, under-water navigation, explosives, electric telegraphy, detection of distant objects through electrical disturbances, and military photography during the course of the war. When the war is over all of these gains will be available and unquestioned for the purpose of peace.

The Chancellor urgently calls attention to the need for the proposed new division of international affairs and an endowment to support such a project.

"The trend of affairs has now laid the strongest emphasis on the need of service such as it can render," he said. "The temptation to begin the work of the department in a small way, hoping for growing support as it should show its utility, has been steadily resisted. The need is so obvious, the interests involved are of such magnitude, that they must in time attract the attention of men of means and public spirit who will furnish the needed endowment. It has not seemed wise to discredit the whole undertaking by entering upon it without such an endowment, making only tentative and fragmentary beginnings."

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.

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Four for One Dollar.

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SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due	Due
Colombo	1917	Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in
Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transit)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st and 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

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THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished
with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection
with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to
Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be
cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expect 1 of which they have received documents
or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will
be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings
etc., apply to.

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
S. S. CHINA
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
JUNE 21st and AUGUST 31st, 1918.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.
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Princes Buildings, Ice House Street.

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE
TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN
AFRICAN LINE
PROPOSED SAILING:
FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:
REMARKABLE ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.
ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE
TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight
Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.
For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to
THE BANK LINE LIMITED
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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)
JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.
FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE
REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.
Or to Messrs. G. & Co., Canton.

AN OLD AMERICAN DRINK.

LONDON WON OVER.

Along with the trim-looking soldiers
and Naval men of the United States has
come the American drink. There are
American bars everywhere. Not that
Americans are doing all the drinking—far
from it—but the American drinks are
coming rapidly into favour with the
people of Great Britain and those from
other parts of the world.

It may truthfully be said that the
pathways of the world centre in London
these days, says the London correspon-
dent of the "New York Herald." On
the Strand between Trafalgar Street and
the Waterloo Bridge one will meet any
day soldiers and civilians from America,
Newfoundland, British Columbia, New
Zealand, Rhodesia, Cape Colony, Siam,
Japan, Portugal, France, Italy, Quebec,
and, West Australia—in fact, everywhere
the sun shines except the sunny country.
Five years ago London knew vaguely
what a Manhattan cocktail was. Now it
knows the Bronx, the Martini and hears
now and then of the Clover Club and the
Jack Rose. They are ordered just as
freely in the Carlton, Savoy, Claridge,
Piedmont, Regent Palace, Waldorf and
Berkeley hotels as in the Waldorf, the
Blackstone, the Plaza, the Congress, the
Touraine, the Bellevue-Stratford or the
Willard or Sherman.

"The Bronx has come to be the favour-
ite," London knew nothing of it until
the war brought so many Americans here.
The Martini came into favour sooner,
but has given way to the Bronx. The
Manhattan is not used much owing to
the scarcity of rye and Bourbon whiskey.
The staple drink of the Britisher, the
Canadian and the Australian is Scotch
and soda—a lot of Scotch and a small
wine glass full of soda.

Drinks are practically rationed now and
when one orders whiskey one gets about
half the ordinary sized drink that an
American pours out for himself. That
isn't enough for the British. He there-
fore calls for a "double whiskey," and,
in fact, that is what almost every drinker
asks for. In the leading hotels the double
whiskey and soda costs the equivalent of
seventy-five cents. Cocktail cost two
shillings (forty-eight cents), brandy and
soda is a well-known drink for other din-
ner. It costs seventy-five cents.
The bars are open but six hours out of
twenty-four, so there is not much time
for mixed drinks. In the average corner
saloon (or pub, as it is called in England)
there are no mixed drinks. It is beer,
porter, ale or straight whiskey, and plenty
of all. The soldier in uniform can buy
liquor, but the soldier wearing blue—the
soldier of the wounded and convales-
cent—can buy nothing. It is a serious
offence to sell liquor to him and the law
is strictly enforced in England.

Jimmy Green, of the Savoy, probably
the best known bartender in the world
today, said:
"The people here take to your Ameri-
can drinks very quickly. We always had
plain whiskey or brandy, but these cock-
tails catch on with the English. You
Americans are always doing something
new. The Americans can't drink with
the English, though. They're mere
imitators."
And Jimmy ought to know. Every
American who has had a drink in London
knows him.

Mr. Ford is building a 200,000 sub-
marine-destroyer plant near New York,
duplicating the plant at Detroit.
Australia suffers from a mouse
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"One might as well hold conversa-
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LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, APRIL 12.

PERSONAL STUDIES.

Personalities remain as interesting
as ever, even with the clash of arms
resounding all around. In an exclu-
sive club the other night I heard
many comments thereon, and it was
especially remarked that though the
war had brought many politicians
and many inventors, administrators
and scientists to the front, no colos-
sal figure had arisen from the British
Army, though any number of men
had distinguished themselves. An
experienced man of the world, with
much military experience, at once
hazarded the view that this was not
owing to the absence of great sol-
dierly genius, but to the British
military system, which works in
water-tight, exclusive compartments
that tends to check originality and
hampers brilliant ideas. The interests
of the men in possession, the inter-
ests had been prevented from
emerging from the rut by the obstruc-
tion of superior officers on whose
reports the War Office relied with
the blind faith of a caste trade union.
However that may be, the war has
altered much, and it may change that
also before we are through to the
end. Meanwhile, there is great
confidence in Foch, Haig, Petain,
Pembler and the other army com-
manders. There is an equal sense
of satisfaction that the Kaiser has
announced his presence in command
of the German Army, for even so
Napoleon issued a manifesto of a
similarly bombastic kind on his
escape from Elba. This followed
Waterloo, so the Allies take the
Kaiser's manifesto as a good omen.
As to the place of politicians and
statesmen, some plunge for Presi-
dent Wilson and some for M. Clemenceau,
"the Tiger of France," as the
greatest figure to emerge from the
bloody welter. Each has come
through a decisive crisis with high
honour and each has proved staunch
to the high cause of freedom. On
the actual battle-fields Clemenceau
has had opportunities for personal
disregard of danger that has won the
hearts of millions of watching sol-
diers, but the claim of ring of Presi-
dent Wilson's declarations against
monarchist tyranny, it is predicted,
will ring through the corridors of
time.

IN FLANDERS' FIELDS.

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row
That mark our place, and in the sky
The larks still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.
We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from falling hands we throw
The torch, be yours to hold it high;
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

Thankful Mothers

Mothers who have once used Baby's
Own Tablets, the children's
remedy, for their little ones are always
strong in their praise of this medicine.
Among them is Mrs. Marcelle Boun-
dreau, Mizonette N.B., who writes:
"Baby's Own Tablets are the best
medicine I know of for little ones. I
am very thankful for what they have
done for my children." The Tablets
regulate the bowels and stomach; cure
constipation, indigestion, and worms;
break up colds and simple fevers; in fact
they cure all the minor ills of little ones.
They are sold by medicine dealers, or by
mail at 60 cents a box from the Dr.
Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen
Road, Shanghai.

BANK

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—Yen 40,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL—Yen 42,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND—Yen 23,100,000.00

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Los Angeles, SYDNEY
LYON, TOKYO
MANILA, TIENTSIN
NAGASAKI, TIENTSIN
Yokohama, TIENTSIN

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at
rates to be obtained on application.
E. H. O. O.
Hongkong, 11 March, 1918.

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INTIMATIONS

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The only OPTICAL HOUSE
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Awarded an Efficiency Diploma
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SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of
Frames, Lenses and Protection glasses.

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ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,
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Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches in:
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
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HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDING,
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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE
TO
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PRIDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 29, 1918.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all Indigestions.
Thousands of Letters have been sent to
Martin's in the last few years, and the
fact that they are so popular is a proof
of their efficacy. The pills are made
of purest ingredients, and are
entirely free from any harmful
effects. They are sold by all
chemists, and by mail at 60 cents
a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine
Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
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The Sunshine Belt
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" WEDNESDAY, June 19th, 1918
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These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead
electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER DECKS and large
comfortable staterooms (All single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance of
passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo Kaima and the
Canadian Pacific Coast Service Lines.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
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TELEPHONE 141.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND—
Sterling—\$1,500,000
Silver—\$1,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF
PROPERTY—\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—Chairman,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,—Deputy Chairman,
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., E. V. D. Farr, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Hon. Mr. E. Shellim,
W. L. Patterson, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND
WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of Two
per cent. per annum on daily balances
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " " "
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 23, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
THE business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING COR-
PORATION. Rules may be obtained on
application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on
the minimum monthly balances at 3
PER CENT. per annum. Depositors
may transfer at their option balances of
\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT.
per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong May 14, 1918.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
1853.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—\$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—\$1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PERTY—\$1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General
Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year
or shorter periods at rates which will be
quoted on application.
T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.
Authorized Capital—\$1,000,000
Subscribed—\$1,000,000
Paid-up—\$1,000,000
Reserve Fund—\$1,000,000

BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
Every description of Exchange business
transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current
Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum
on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits
at rates which may be ascertained on
application.
C. CHAMBERLIN,
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, Oct. 5, 1917.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE
CHINE.
Subscribed Capital—Francs 45,000,000
Paid Up Capital—Francs 22,500,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000
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the Chinese Republic.
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of Directors—ANDRE BERTHOUD
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SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN,
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l'favoriser le Développement du
Commerce et de l'Industrie en
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